

Textile Entrepreneurs Admit European Markets Is Hard

Contributed by Maizer
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Trade barriers from the European Union (EU) need to be resolved by the government soon. In order to export textiles and textile products (TPT) can move up.

So far, TPT exports to the EU have been hampered. In fact, the EU is a fairly profitable market of Indonesia. This condition is one hundred and eighty degrees three years ago. Where, textile exports could rise up to 100%. The value reached US \$ 6.9 billion in three years. Then where is the obstacle? Yes because the EU set an import duty of 11%. Different fates with Vietna ,, Bangladesh, Thailand or Ethiopia who became competitors Indonesia. The EU exempts import duty for TPT exports from the country. Chairman of the Indonesian Petroleum Association (API), Ade Sudrajat explained, Indonesia has the potential to increase textile exports to the EU after the negotiations. The government is required to immediately complete the European Union-Comprehensive Economics Partnership Agreement (IEU-CEPA) negotiations to boost the export rate. "It is very difficult to complete negotiations with the European Union. But if other countries can, cook we do not have a good negotiator," said Ade, Sunday (06/05/2018). So far, Indonesia's access market for exports still plays in traditional markets such as the United States, European Union and Japan. America at least contributed exports of about US \$ 4 billion in 2017, followed by the EU US \$ 2.3 billion. As for Japan although not mentioned export value, but claimed after trade negotiations with RI, gradually exports of TPT to the State of Sakura rose 200% in the last eight years. Pengusaha Tekstil Akui Pasar Eropa Memang Berat Hambatan dagang dari Uni Eropa (UE) perlu segera diselesaikan pemerintah. Agar ekspor tekstil dan produk teksil(TPT) bisa bergerak naik. Selama ini, ekspor TPT meju Uni Eropa terhambat. Padahal, Uni Eropa adalah pasar yang cukup menguntungkan Indonesia. Kondisi ini seratus delapan puluh derajat dengan tiga tahun lalu. Di mana, ekspor TPT bisa terkerek naik hingga 100%. Nilainya mencapai US\$6,9 miliar dalam tiga tahun. Lalu di mana hambatannya? Ya karena Uni Eropa mematok bea masuk 11%. Beda nasib dengan Vietna,, Banglades, Thailand atau Ethiopia yang menjadi kompetitor Indonesia. Uni Eropa membebaskan bea masuk untuk ekspor TPT dari negara itu. Ketua Asosiasi Petekstilan Indonesia (API), Ade Sudrajat memaparkan, Indonesia berpotensi meningkatkan ekspor TPT ke Uni Eropa setelah adanya perundingan. Pemerintah diminta untuk segera menyelesaikan perundingan Indonesia European Union-Comprehensive Economics Partnership Agreement (IEU-CEPA) untuk mendongkrak laju ekspor. “Memang menyelesaikan perundingan dengan Uni Eropa sangat sulit. Namun jika negara lain bisa, masak kita tidak punya negosiator ulung,” kata Ade, Minggu (6/5/2018). Selama ini market akses untuk ekspor Indonesia masih bermain di pasar tradisional seperti Amerika Serikat, Uni Eropa dan Jepang. Amerika setidaknya menyumbang ekspor sekitar US\$4 miliar pada 2017, disusul Uni Eropa US\$2,3 miliar. Adapun Jepang meski tidak disebutkan nilai ekspor, namun diklaim setelah adanya perundingan dagang dengan RI, secara berangsur ekspor TPT ke Negeri Sakura naik 200% dalam delapan tahun terakhir.